

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'trs.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25
" " 3 "15
" " 1 "5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 "15
" " 3 "10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "10
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the North.
FROM MISSOURI—THE YANKEES SWEAR THAT PRICE IS WHIPPED.

Dispatches from St. Louis confirm the report that Price was whipped at Newtonia on the 23d and lost two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded, and fifty wagons. The Confederate Major Wolf, ordered to be shot in retaliation for the killing of Major Wilson, was reported for fourteen days by General Rosecrans. Subsequently a dispatch was received from Lincoln directing the suspension of the execution of Major Wolf until further orders. A letter of the New York Tribune, dated at St. Louis the 7th, says:

Another fight with Price is reported. It took place in and around Newtonia in Newton county, between our forces, commanded by Major General Blunt and Brigadier General Sanborn, and the bulk of the rebel army. The rebels evidently supposed the puit-out had been given up, and they went into camp with a feeling of security such as they have not felt since their departure from Booneville.

General Blunt overtook them on the 20th ult. His advance consisted of two brigades, commanded by Colonel Ford, of the Second Colorado, and Colonel Jenison, of the Fifteenth Kansas. General Curtis, with a reserve, and General Sanborn, with two more brigades, were some distance to the rear. Blunt was with the advance, and was probably deceived as to the strength of the rebels, but notwithstanding the regular army tactics which would have declared his attack imprudent, he assailed the rebels on the edge of the town with his usual vigor.

The rebels fell back, and our forces pressed forward to find the main portion of the rebel army, under Price, occupying a strong position. The fight commenced about twelve o'clock, with desultory skirmishing, and lasted till dark. The rebels were too strong to be driven from their position, and our men were too short of ammunition to justify further pursuit. General Rosecrans had previously issued orders to General Sanborn to return after passing a certain point, and the next morning all the troops turned their faces northward. Sanborn going to Springfield and Blunt to Fort Scott. General Curtis had halted at Carthage, and is now back at Fort Leavenworth.

This ends the pursuit of the rebels. It was ascertained that Shelby had the chief command in this engagement. Doubtless, Price is far south in Arkansas ere this, with many wagon loads of plunder, for, in spite of previous reports of his burning all his wagon trains, it is proved by many witnesses that Price did get off with at least one hundred wagons; though they were far in the advanced of his main column when the fighting took place near Fort Scott. There is no end to the quarreling which has taken place between the partisans of Blunt and Pleasanton concerning the pursuit of Price, and it will be hard to make up history, when referring to Price's invasion, correctly, in the light of the present conflicting accounts.

The arrival of the rebel Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, with five colonels, sixty other commissioned officers, and about eight hundred privates of Price's army, who were expected, as heretofore stated, created quite a sensation among the secessionists, who could not and would not believe that any such disaster as the one referred to had happened. The disgraceful part of the business was the treatment accorded to Marmaduke and Cabell and the five colonels. They were taken to Barnum's Hotel without a guard, and allowed the liberty of the hotel or parole not to escape. Here, at a first-class hotel, they lived like princes, receiving their friends and putting on innumerable airs. The event created such indignation among Union men that they were hastened off the day after their arrival to Johnson's island. The idea that these robbers and murderers, who have desolated the State wherever they have been, should be thus treated, is bitter as wormwood to Union men.

The rebel army has been driven from the State, but there are many hundred bushwhackers and guerrillas who yet remain—Bill Anderson's gang is still at large, and is said to be commanded by a fellow named Jackson, who is a worthy successor in the scalping of prisoners and other cruelty. Scornfully it by the bushwhackers. An energetic movement has been made in North Missouri to clean out the guerrillas from that section as early as possible. General Craig left St. Joseph several days ago with about two thousand mounted militia for a raid on the rebels in Platte and Clay counties. Colonel Shanklin, from Chillicothe, and other officers from the line of Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, are after the rebels also; and the fur has begun to fly before this. Every one of these expeditions contains a majority of the local loyal militia, who have in many cases been driven from their homes by the rebels. There is no concealment of the fact that they mean to be revenged on their secession neighbors, who have pointed them out to the rebels as Union men; and many of these sympathizers, who welcomed Price with their whole heart, will have to bite the dust. This retaliation has commenced already in many counties, and the Copperhead journals have set up a dismal howl in consequence. Of course when rebels are hit the McClellan party suffers, but it makes no difference. Missouri belongs to the loyal men, and the rebels, whether they call themselves such or are simply Copperheads, have got to leave it. Their time has come, and they will save much blood by leaving quietly without waiting for further warning.

THE NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN. A telegram from Nashville, Tennessee, gives the following about the campaign of Sherman and how he is to devour Hood. It is dated the 6th, and says:

I will try to telegraph you the news and rumors subjoined:

Sharp fighting at Jacksonville, Tennessee. Twelve transports and four gunboats destroyed. Johnsonville may possibly be evacuated. Its loss will not endanger the State, but be annoying only.

Sherman has made a startling and bold movement, which will change the course of the campaign and render Atlanta of no strategic importance. Rumors prevail that Atlanta was to be evacuated yesterday by our troops, who would first totally destroy it by fire, and return to Chattanooga, tearing up the railroad and destroying the bridges as they go. The rails will be carried to Chattanooga.

The telegraph here is under military con-

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

OLD SERIES,
VOL. V.

VOL. I—No. 252.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway, November 14th, my boy STEPHEN, 18 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs 120 lbs. Had on when he left a low colored wool coat and new leather shoes. He will no doubt try to get in the Yankee lines by way of Halifax, Murfreesboro' and Winston.

I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me.

J. B. HUNTER,
Kittrell's, N. C.

Nov 18-dat*

LAND FOR SALE.

I offer two tracts in Johnston county, known as the "ZAC HILL" place, and four miles from Doon Hill Depot—one containing 65 acres, and the other 150 acres. Nearly half is bottom land, on Little River, where there is no drainage, at little expense, any quantity of the rich soil from the hill house, with necessary out-buildings—water good.

Address A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

Nov 18-dat*

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

On SATURDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, at our Auction Store we shall sell

1,000 BUSHELS SALT,

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

1 BUGGY & HARNESS,

ONE FINE CLOCK,

Watches and numerous other articles.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.,
Auction and Com. Merch'ts.

Goldsboro', Nov. 14-2st

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE OF F. and A. M. of NORTH CAROLINA, meeting in the City on

Monday evening, the 5th of December next at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864.

Wm. M. GORDON,
Superintendent

Oct 1-4st

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address

Maj. W. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.

Oct 1-4st

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Goldsboro', Nov. 14-2st

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.

Dr. D. F. Sumner, Asheville.

Dr. W. A. Pickett, Morganton.

Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.

Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.

Mr. J. M. Morgan, Winston.

Mr. Edward H. Salem.

Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.

Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.

E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.

Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.

Mr. F. A. Askew, Coleridge.

Mr. F. C. Robins, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—dm

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE

charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Oct 12-1st

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for \$500, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co., nov 7-4st

T. F. SCOTT.

Oct 24-w&dft

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He is a man in the war ever since

1861, and is now disabled and on light duty.

I elected to pledge himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 26, 1864.—ctd

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. Joseph W. Jones, situated in the north of Warren

County, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary

out houses, etc., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for a year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian for John H. Hawkins.

Nov 9, 1864—dtd

LOST.

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night (Sunday,) or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my store.

P. F. PESCU.

Oct 31-ff

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the places of collection after the 1st, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District, Monday, Dec. 18, '64.

Panther Branch do Tuesday, " 19, '64.

Barney Jones' do Wednesday, " 20, '64.

Buckhorn & New Hill do Thursday, " 21, '64.

White Oak & Beaver Crk, Friday, " 22, '64.

Bratree & Dry do Saturday, " 23, '64.

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake county.

Nov 8-6st

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.

J. A. GRANT, of Northampton.

Nov 12-6st

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good

berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier and who desires a situation well guarded

against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "round on the goose."

Address W. M. LOVE, Hendersonville, N. C.

Nov 8-8ff

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; they will

operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—dtd

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situa-

tion the ensuing year.

CHAS. MANLY.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECT-

ABLY informs

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1861.

The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for raising the necessary funds for the support of the Government, is contained in the following summary:

Expenditures for 6 months, from Jan'y 1st to 1st July, 1865,	\$300,000,000
For redemption of notes, as proposed,	60,000,000
Estimated amount of floating debt,	114,000,000
Expenditures from 1st July, 1865, to 1st Jan'y 1866,	300,000,000
Total,	\$774,000,000

To meet these demands, taxation and loans are proposed as follows:	
Taxation, including tithes,	\$360,000,000
Sale of 500 million Bonds and certificates of indebtedness,	400,000,000
Import and Export dues and miscellaneous drafts,	5,000,000
	\$774,000,000

1st. It is recommended to repeal so much of the act of 17th February as provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the ad valorem tax on agricultural property, and so much as provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax.

By this change, it is estimated that the necessary amount will be raised; and it is argued that the inequalities of the most prominent taxation will be removed. It appears that there was a tax on productions of the value of one billion, four hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars, which yielded ten per cent., amounting to \$145,000,000.

The assessed value of the property thus taxed, in its production amounted to two billion, nine hundred million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eight dollars and forty cents. The gross income, it is apparent, was fifty per cent. By calculation then, an estate agricultural of the value of \$100,000, subject to an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent., \$5,000—yielded a gross income of \$50,000. The title of this income (\$5,000) paid the property tax, and left \$45,000 of income.

A Government lender, on the other hand, of a hundred thousand dollars, who received 8 per cent. bonds for investment, would have an income of \$8,000 thereon, while taxed on his whole property of \$100,000, 5 per cent. His net balance then of income would remain \$3,000.

This inequality operated worse on the banks, who have been liberal lenders to the Government, as will appear from the example cited in the Secretary's report.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Our transports, under the direction of Commissioner Hatch, left here at 6 a. m. yesterday, and appeared on the exchange ground at the time appointed. From some cause unexplained, the Yankee ships did not come to time, but came up about 4 p. m. The disappointment was very great in the city, as an immense multitude of both sexes and all colors, had collected at the wharf and in the neighboring windows and verandas, to witness and greet the arrival of our war and prison worn veterans. The boats containing the precious freight came up to the wharf between seven and eight o'clock at night, and were received with loud and long huzzas by the immense multitude. A fine band of music sounded forth a cordial welcome, to which our returned patriots as cordially responded. Some time was consumed in getting the men off the boats, especially the sick, who numbered over two hundred, the whole number by the arrival being eleven hundred. The sick were taken in vehicles to the Wayside Home, where the noble women of Savannah vied with each other in giving them food, and making them comfortable. Those who could walk were marched, under escort from the Reserve Battalion to the parade ground south of the Park, where comfortable tents and the greatest abundance of provisions had been prepared for them.

The Secretary recommends the collection of the taxes quarterly, which will regularly restore the withdrawn circulation, and keep up the resources of the country without extending the issue. To show the ability to bear this taxation, the Secretary presents the estimates of the taxes paid this year:

Total amount	\$374,188,414
Credit of the tax in kind and the income tax	\$128,787,245

Balance, Tax on Treasury notes of 33 1/3 per cent.	\$245,401,169
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Total,	\$481,665,169
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Of this, only the tax in kind and the tax paid in currency, was received in aid of the Treasury, making \$185,527,481.

With the lesser tax of \$360,000,000 proposed, the Treasury will be aided by a greater receipt of \$174,472,569.

The Secretary adds to these the further recommendations, that all Government obligations should be freed from taxation, except on the income derived therefrom, and that income taxes be made uniform.

It is clearly to the interest of the Government to exalt the public credit; and the best mode of doing so, is to leave unhampered the Bonds and securities, stocks and loan,

which it makes. The effect of this will be to retain these securities in the hands of our own people, to make them favorite investments, and to benefit the people at large by giving stability to the national faith.

These are some of the measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are the conclusion arrived at by a mature and experienced financier, after much observation, study and reflection. In their adaptation to the national wants and their sufficiency for the national relief, he expresses confidence; and for their success, he pledges his official responsibility. It is to be hoped that Congress will open its eyes to the actual necessities—that its proneness to tinkler, will for the once be dispensed with, and that it will accept for experiment, a digested and carefully constructed plan, rather than go the old operation of improvising ill suggested and worse considered measures. Let Congress pass the budget, as a whole, and shift the responsibility on shoulders willing to assume it. The people will be glad to see so distinct an approach to wiser and more conservative legislation.

We have not noted the other recommendations of the Secretary. They appear to have engaged the favorable consideration of Congress, and we hope for a good result from the trial of a scheme put forth by one who has already won the popular confidence.

State Existence.

The Savannah Republican suggests that in this particular crisis the doctrine of State existence is in far greater peril and infinitely more worthy of solicitude, care and patriotic efforts than States rights, which some appear to fancy somebody has been invading.

The same paper thinks that States rights are in no danger so long as our present worthy Chief Magistrate shall preside over the Confederacy, and says "he has approved no act from the beginning of his administration till now that has not been sustained as constitutional and just by a solemn adjudication from that rigid States right tribunal, the Supreme Court of our own State, and the verdict of such a body should allay the fears, if it does not stagger the opinions, of those who can hardly be considered better judges or more deeply interested, than they. We are all for States rights, and consequently there is nobody to fight on that question. Let us expand our belligerent propensities against the Yankees, who are trying to reduce us to servile bondage. This is now the work of all true patriots, and when finished there will be time enough to spare to indulge in speculations and theorizing on the principles of the Government. Above all, there should be no war among ourselves now. Harmony is necessary for success, and all difference of opinion on points not vital to liberty can be very well adjusted hereafter."

The Macon *Intelligencer* of the 15th has the following:

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday in reference to reports from Atlanta! Parties who came down on the train this evening from Bear Creek, state that large fires have been seen in the direction of the city for several days past. These operations, founded upon the representations of persons recently through the lines, are at variance. All reports, however, agree that Sherman is burning the houses and a portion of his wagons. Mrs. Boring, who was arrested as a spy near Rough and Ready, says a number of Yankee officers, with whom she talked, told her that they were going to take Montgomery. Mr. Hayden reports that they are building large winter quarters at Powder Springs, and think that they intend tearing up the railroad from Marietta to Atlanta, and using the iron for building a branch to that place.

The telegraph brings Northern news of the 10th. It was reported North that Sherman had burned Atlanta, and at the head of five corps was marching on Charleston. The Herald says that the report was not credited in military circles at Washington.

We should have no politics now except to whip the enemy. Nine-tenths of the issues that have convulsed our country in the last thirty years, were sheer humbugs, got up by politicians to carry them into office, or for the purpose of revenge when disappointed in their aspirations. It is so in this war upon the Confederate Government by a party who are willing to yield to no authority that does not square with their own individual opinions.

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From Atlanta.

We subjoin from our Georgia exchanges received yesterday, all the information they contain concerning the operations of the enemy at Atlanta, and the rumored evacuation of that city. This latter report is corroborated by the Yankee papers, extracts from which we publish on our first page; but that he intends a move upon Montgomery and Mobile, and Charleston via Macon and Augusta, as intimated, we are incredulous. Most probably Sherman is merely changing his base, preparatory to an evacuation of Georgia.

The Macon *Intelligencer* of the 15th, says:

By our last most reliable reports from Atlanta, we learn that Gen. Schofield is in command with about twenty thousand Yankees in that city. Thursday the 10th. The forces had been engaged during several days in destroying all articles and material that they could not carry with them. The evidence that they were evacuating the place, were very plain, and there is little doubt that, at the present moment, the enemy is making his retreat with as much rapidity and skill as possible. They say there is no reason for their retaining the Gate city any longer, the object of its capture, and the influence of their occupation having been only to effect the election. That being secured, there is nothing farther to be gained, therefore the enemy will make good his retreat and concentrate at other points.

They have made a strong depot and fortifications at Powder Springs, and exhibit in some of their movements, a disposition to occupy that point awhile, but other maneuvers indicate to shrewd military observers very distinctly that the real movement is to completely evacuate their late line of operations.

Another especial indication of this is, that all the sympathizers who affiliated with them, have taken their flight Northward. Duncing, Schofield, Markham, Stone and all the rest of the mongrel curs took their departure early last week. The curse of their traitorous presence will no more disgrace Atlanta, for all of which we should be devoutly thankful.

The Yankees have informed us from whom we get our information, that they will blow up the portion of the city that they cannot burn. We cannot imagine how the place can be more effectively destroyed than it has been, for at the present moment it stands in its desolation and ruin the most disastrous wreck that the Vandals have made on the continent. All that is wanting to complete its destruction is to sow its streets with salt.

Macon Intelligencer, 15th.

The Macon *Southern Confederacy* of the 15th has the following:

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From all we can gather we are inclined to the opinion that Sherman has burned a greater portion of the city and will fall back beyond the Chattahoochee to winter. This movement is influenced by the danger of fire.

He asserts that no disloyal persons were allowed to come into Plymouth, "Ion" to the contrary notwithstanding, during my continuance in command.

The *Intelligencer* has also the following:

A portion of the troops under Gen. Iverson attacked Atlanta at sunrise on the 9th inst. Col. Hannon on the South, skirmished heavily with the enemy, driving them from a redoubt. His loss 1 killed and 11 wounded and 1 missing. That of the enemy unknown; a number of dead were left on the field.

The enemy being largely reinforced, Col. H. re-entered. Gen. Lewis approached within four hundred yards of the breastworks on the East side and opened with artillery, driving the enemy inside. They showed a tolerably good line along the breastworks and it was deemed prudent to push the attack. Gen. Lewis sustained no loss.

A correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle* and *Sentinel* writes as follows:

NEAR JONESBORO', Ga., Nov. 10, 1861.

Editors Confederate—The *Progress* of the 10th inst., contains a communication from "Ion," under the caption of "More about the loss of the Albemarle," of which I beg leave to take notice in your paper. After a prolonged account of the destruction of the Albemarle, "Ion" observes as a cause of such destruction that, "the loose manner in which military matters were managed, the free and open communication allowed with the enemy by Col. Whitford's predecessor, and the dissoluteness, enabled the enemy at all times to obtain the fullest and most minute information concerning matters in and around Plymouth, and to succeed in their cardinal design."

"Ion" will like to know whether or not this portion of the communication is designed as a reflection upon me; for I was Col. Whitford's immediate predecessor? If so, the statement is not made "in the interest of truth," nor "to locate the responsibility where it belongs," which the writer says is his reason for giving an account of the disaster. I was in command of the post of Plymouth but two weeks, and when I assumed command I was unacquainted with the people of Washington and contiguous counties; hence the matter of admittance to the city, I left exclusively to the acting Post Adjutant, who was well acquainted with the citizens of the surrounding country. He asserts that no disloyal persons were allowed to come into Plymouth, "Ion" to the contrary notwithstanding, during my continuance in command.

"Ion" will confer a great favor by answering the questions above propounded, at the same time addressing me at this place and disclosing his name.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VANHOOK,
Lt. Col. comdg'g 50th N. C. T.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 1,
Kittrell's Springs, Nov. 17th, 1861.

Ladies of Northampton Co., N. C.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your donation of forty-one chickens and fifteen ducks, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in this hospital.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.

New Advertisements.

A Situation wanted as Teacher by a young Lady—Miss A. P